

脳死 -- 脳死

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1949 脳死 leukotomy 脳死

Turing Test AI A Modern Approach [1] Wind Tunnel approach Nature AlphaGo Zero superhuman Technological Singularity “” [2]

脳死

脳死

leukotomy 脳死

Leukotomy BRAIN Initiative

Leukotomy 脳死

1 脳死 personalities mental diseases personalities 脳死 BRAIN Initiative [4]

2 leukotomy 脳死 leukotomy 脳死 BRAIN Initiative AlphaGo 脳死

3 personality intelligence Walter Freeman personality intelligence [5]

personality intelligence personality intelligence 脳死

leukotomy 脳死 Turing Test Nature AlphaGo Zero superhuman

Turing Test Nature AlphaGo Zero superhuman

超人級のAIが人間を凌駕する時代へ superhuman の generic な human が登場する時代へ

Leukotomy の論文が Nature の AlphaGo Zero の superhuman の論文が peer review で Peer review された [6] 。

・ leukotomy の論文が BRAIN Initiative の

・ Technological Singularity と AlphaGo の関係

Nature の AlphaGo Zero の論文 AlphaGo Zero の superhuman の performance の superhuman の generic な human の superhuman の superhuman の

AlphaGo Zero の AlphaGo Master の superhuman の論文 generic な superhuman の game の superhuman の

超人級の AlphaGo Zero の superhuman の論文 AlphaGo Zero の

AlphaGo Zero の Nature の superhuman の論文超人級の AlphaGo Zero の

超人級の game の superhuman の

超人級の Technological Singularity の

超人級の Deepmind の論文 Deepmind の

AlphaGo Master の AlphaGo Master の AlphaGo Master の AlphaGo Master の AlphaGo Zero の AlphaGo Master の AlphaGo Master の

AlphaGo Zero の AlphaGo Master の AlphaGo Zero の [8] の AlphaGo Master の 16 の AlphaGo Zero の 18 の AlphaGo Zero の 14 の 16 の 45 の

1 の Nature Magazime の AlphaGo の Deepmind の AlphaGo Zero の AlphaGo Zero の AlphaGo Master の

2) 超人級の AlphaGo Zero の local trap の

AlphaGo Zero សម្រាប់បាន superhuman នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន

និង AlphaGo Zero និង AlphaGo Master នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន AlphaGo Master និង AlphaGo Master នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន [9] Nature និង AlphaGo Zero និង AlphaGo Master នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន deep-learning និង AlphaGo Master និង AlphaGo Master នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន

AlphaGo Zero [10] សម្រាប់បាន superhuman នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន AlphaGo Zero និង

AlphaGo សម្រាប់ generic human នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន Deepmind និង AlphaGo និង AlphaGo នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន AlphaGo និង AlphaGo នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន AlphaGo និង AlphaGo នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន AlphaGo និង AlphaGo នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន

និង AlphaGo និង AlphaGo នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន [11] និង AlphaGo និង AlphaGo នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន

Turing Machine និង AlphaGo នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន AlphaGo Zero និង AlphaGo Master និង AlphaGo Zero និង AlphaGo Zero នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន

និង AlphaGo Zero និង AlphaGo Zero នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន [12]

ទីផ្សារទីផ្សារ

Turing Machine និង Universal approximation នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន Turing Machine និង Universal approximation នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន

Socratic method និង Universal approximation នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន

Karl Popper និង Universal approximation នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន [13]

Neurosciences និង human specific intelligence នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន

Alan Turing និង Geoffrey Hinton និង Demis Hassabis និង AlphaGo នូវការប្រកបដោយខ្លួន

Demis Hassabis 深層學習 reinforcement learning [14] Nature 記載 AlphaGo Zero generic & superhuman 國際象棋冠軍 Geoffrey

Turing Machine တွေကိုဖြစ်ပေးခဲ့တယ်တော်မူတယ် Geoffrey Hinton တွေကိုဖြစ်ပေးခဲ့တယ် Turing Machine တွေကိုဖြစ်ပေးခဲ့တယ် Alan Turing တွေကိုဖြစ်ပေးခဲ့တယ်

Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems [15]

The Sceptical Chemist

On the Origin of Species

Big data 人工智能 AlphaGo

A horizontal row of twelve empty rectangular boxes, intended for students to draw their own shapes or patterns.

A decorative horizontal bar consisting of a series of small, evenly spaced rectangular boxes.

A horizontal row of 30 small, empty rectangular boxes arranged in a single row.

[16]

卡爾波普爾 Karl Popper 認為科學的進步是不斷地提出假說，然後通過實驗和觀察來檢驗這些假說，如果假說被證實，那麼它就成為一個更廣泛的理論的一部分；如果假說被否證，那麼它就被淘汰，並被新的假說所取代。

這就是所謂的「反證法」或「懷疑論」，它強調的是對既存知識的批判和超越。

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」。

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」 [17]。

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」。

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」 Turing Test 認為如果一個機器能夠與人類進行自然語言的對話，並且能夠讓人類無法區分它是否是人類，那麼這個機器就具有了人類的智能。

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」。

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」 ResNet | Generative Adversarial Networks | Capsule networks 等等。

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」 AI: A Modern Approach 認為AI應該是通用的，能夠應用於各種領域，例如driverless Car | SAE level 5 | human specific intelligence 等等。

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」。

“這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」” Chinese room 論點

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」。

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」 human specific intelligence | Technological Singularity | “這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」” [18]

這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」。

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這就是為什麼我們在談論AI時，會提到「反證法」或「懷疑論」。

[19] □

[20] 〔中華書局影印〕
[21] 〔中華書局影印〕

Leukotomy

Turing Test

AI

A Modern Approach

Wind Tunnel

approach

Technological Singularity

"

Nature

AlphaGo

Zero

superhuman

[1] AI

A Modern Approach

"Aristotle... was the first to formulate a precise set of laws governing the rational

part of the mind."(On page 5)

Galileo Galilei

Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems

Galilei

Immanuel Kant

Immanuel Kant

Gödel's theorems

"a precise set of laws governing the

rational part of the mind"

Turing Test

[2]

Leukotomy

[3]

[4]

BRAIN Initiative

big data

BRAIN Initiative

big data

BRAIN Initiative 脳科学研究は精神疾患、精神障害、精神障害の研究を目的としています。精神疾患には、うつ病やPTSD、うつ病やうつ病、うつ病やうつ病などがあります。

BRAIN Initiative 脳科学研究は、精神疾患、精神障害、精神障害の研究を目的としています。Big Data の研究です。

[5] Leucotomy in England and Wales, 1942-1954 9284 41 28 25 2 4

精神疾患、精神障害、精神障害の研究を目的としています。personality と intelligence の関係性について、25 例の研究が示されています。personality と intelligence の関係性について、clinical condition の関係性について、41 例の研究が示されています。28 例の研究が示されています。clinical condition の関係性について、personality と intelligence の関係性について、leucotomy の関係性について、

Renato M.E. Sabbatini によると、Even lobotomy's proponents admitted that only one third of the operated patients would improve, while one-third remained the same, and one-third got worst. Leucotomy in England and Wales, 1942-1954 9284 41 28 25 2 4 <http://www.cerebromente.org.br/n02/historia/lobotomy.htm>

one third would improve と one-third remained the same と clinical condition と personality と intelligence の関係性について、

personality と intelligence の関係性について、leucotomy の関係性について、BRAIN Initiative の関係性について、

[6] Deep Blue と AlphaGo Zero の関係性について、

Deep Blue と AlphaGo Zero の関係性について、peer review の関係性について、AlphaGo Zero の関係性について、

AlphaGo Zero と superhuman の関係性について、generic と human の関係性について、AlphaGo Zero の関係性について、

[7] Cracking Go と Deep Blue の関係性について、AlphaGo と Deep Blue の関係性について、AlphaGo と AlphaGo Zero の関係性について、

[8] <http://www.alphago-games.com/> AlphaGo Zero と AlphaGo Zero の関係性について、<https://www.101weiqi.com/chessbook/player/38348/> の関係性について、

[9] AlphaGo Master と AlphaGo Master の関係性について、AlphaGo Master と AlphaGo Zero の関係性について、AlphaGo Zero と AlphaGo Zero の関係性について、

[10] <http://www.alphago-games.com/> Full Strength of Alphago Zero, i.e. Final

Form 40 Blocks 20 Blocks Not Full Strength of AlphaGo Zero
AlphaGo Zero

[11] AlphaGo Zero is a computer program developed by Google DeepMind that can play the board game Go at a superhuman level. It uses a combination of deep learning and reinforcement learning to learn from playing against itself millions of times.

AlphaGo Zero is considered a major breakthrough in AI research, as it represents the first time a computer program has achieved human-level performance in a complex, non-deterministic game without being explicitly programmed to do so.

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AlphaGo Zero is a computer program developed by Google DeepMind that can play the board game Go at a superhuman level. It uses a combination of deep learning and reinforcement learning to learn from playing against itself millions of times.

[12] AlphaGo Zero was developed between 2012 and 2015. It is a computer program that uses deep learning and reinforcement learning to play the board game Go at a superhuman level.

“Go gaming is strictly defined within a very small space. Industrial automations are typically designed in well controlled environments, but not strictly defined. Car driving is regulated, but the environment is not well controlled”

AlphaGo Zero is a computer program developed by Google DeepMind that can play the board game Go at a superhuman level. It uses a combination of deep learning and reinforcement learning to learn from playing against itself millions of times.

AlphaGo Zero is a computer program developed by Google DeepMind that can play the board game Go at a superhuman level. It uses a combination of deep learning and reinforcement learning to learn from playing against itself millions of times.

[13] AlphaGo Zero is a computer program developed by Google DeepMind that can play the board game Go at a superhuman level. It uses a combination of deep learning and reinforcement learning to learn from playing against itself millions of times.

[14] AlphaGo Zero is a computer program developed by Google DeepMind that can play the board game Go at a superhuman level. It uses a combination of deep learning and reinforcement learning to learn from playing against itself millions of times.

deep-learning reinforcement learning AlphaGo Zero

[15] Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief Word Systems Socratic Method

Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief Word Systems Socratic Method

A decorative horizontal bar consisting of a series of small, evenly spaced rectangular blocks.

[16] 旣有人才庫 talent pool 旣有人才庫

人才庫 talent pool

[18] ဗုဒ္ဓနပညာပြန်လည်သော်လည်း Universal approximation ပညာပန် Technological Singularity ပညာပန် AlphaGo Zero နှင့် superhuman ပညာပန်

[19] 1819 Ferdinand Schweikart

1830

Ferdinand Schweikart

[20] 〔中〕“中國歷代官員年譜”編輯委員會編：《中國歷代官員年譜》（北京：中華書局，1996年），卷之三，第12頁。

[21] 亂世の魔女 亂世の魔女

“**中華人民共和國**”**中華人民共和國**

A horizontal row of 30 small, empty rectangular boxes arranged in a single row.